

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 690 083 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
03.01.1996 Bulletin 1996/01

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **C08G 12/40, C04B 24/22**

(21) Application number: 95201731.7

(22) Date of filing: 26.06.1995

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT
SE**

(30) Priority: 28.06.1994 NL 9401079

(71) Applicant: **METS HOLDING B.V.**
NL-6731 EG Otterlo (NL)

(72) Inventor: **Mets, Benjamin**
NL-6731 EG Otterlo (NL)

(54) **Process for preparing an aqueous solution of a polycondensate, products obtained by said process and the use thereof**

(57) The invention relates to a process for preparing an aqueous solution of a polycondensate by

a) preparing, in a first step, an aqueous solution of a precondensate composed of: at least one compound I containing at least two amino groups, at least one aldehyde II, at least one sulphonating agent III and, optionally, one or more co-reacting agents IV;

b) converting, in a second step, the precondensate obtained in step a), optionally in the presence of one or more co-reacting agents IV, into a polycondensate at a lower pH than in step a),

wherein, at the end of step a), any excess of unreacted compound III is reacted with an oxidizing agent and, in step b), an additional amount of the compound I is added to the precondensation product, and to the products thus obtained and to the use thereof.

EP 0 690 083 A1

Description

The invention relates to a process for preparing an aqueous solution of a polycondensate by

- a) preparing, in a first step, an aqueous solution of a precondensate composed of: at least one compound I containing at least two amino groups, at least one aldehyde II, at least one sulphonating agent III and, optionally, one or more co-reacting agents IV;
- b) converting, in a second step, the precondensate obtained in step a), optionally in the presence of one or more co-reacting agents IV, into a polycondensate at a lower pH than in step a).

Such a process is disclosed in German Offenlegungsschrift 2 505 578. In particular, the latter concerns the preparation of an aqueous solution of melamine/formaldehyde condensation products containing sulphonic acid groups, in which

- a) melamine, formaldehyde and an alkali-metal sulphite in a molar ratio of 1:2.8 to 3.2:0.9 to 1.1 is heated in an aqueous solution at a temperature of 60 - 80°C and a pH of 10 - 13 until sulphite can no longer be detected,
- b) after adjusting to a pH of 3.0 - 4.5, heating is continued at a temperature of 30 - 60°C for 30 - 90 minutes, and
- c) after adjusting to a pH of 7.5 to 9.0, the condensation product is heated at a temperature of 70 - 95°C until the viscosity has a value of 5 to 40 cP at 20°C and a solids content of 20%.

In step a), up to 40 mol% of the melamine can be replaced by urea and the molar ratio of the mixture of melamine and urea to formaldehyde is 1:2.3 to 3.2. The condensation products prepared in this way are used in the form of a solution having a solids content of 30 - 50% by weight for improving building materials, in particular as a concrete processing aid, i.e. as so-called superplasticizer.

The preparation of superplasticizers is also disclosed, for example, in DE-A-3 107 852, WO 91/12214, EP-A 0 326 125 and EP-A-0 336 165, as well as in the prior art which is cited in said patent publications.

According to the literature mentioned above, in the preparation of the present condensation products, all the ingredients are added to a reaction vessel during the first sulphonation phase. After sulphite can no longer be detected, condensation is carried out in an acid medium until the desired viscosity is reached and the medium is rendered alkaline in order to stop the condensation and to ensure the stability during storage.

The known processes yield products having properties which still leave something to be desired. In addition, the processes according to the prior art are still capable of improvement.

An expedient process of the type described in the introduction was found which yields advantageous products. These advantages will be dealt with in greater detail below.

The invention relates to a process for preparing an aqueous solution of a polycondensate by

- a) preparing, in a first step, an aqueous solution of a precondensate composed of: at least one compound I containing at least two amino groups, at least one aldehyde II, at least one sulphonating agent III and, optionally, one or more co-reacting agents IV;
- b) converting, in a second step, the precondensate obtained in step a), optionally in the presence of one or more co-reacting agents IV, into a polycondensate at a lower pH than in step a)

wherein, at the end of step a) any excess of unreacted compound III is reacted with an oxidizing agent and, in step b), an additional amount of the compound I is added to the precondensation product.

It is preferable that, in the process according to the invention, the compound I is chosen, in step a) and/or at the end, from the group comprising amino-s-triazines, melamine, urea, thiourea, guanidine, dicyanodiamines, aminocarboxylic acids, aminodicarboxylic acids, amino-sulphonic acids and caprolactams.

The aldehyde II is preferably chosen from the group comprising formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, butyraldehyde, furfuraldehyde and benzaldehyde.

According to a further preferred embodiment, the sulphonating agent is chosen from the group comprising alkali-metal and alkaline-earth-metal sulphite and alkali-metal and alkaline-earth-metal sulphamate. In general, the cheap sodium sulphite can be used.

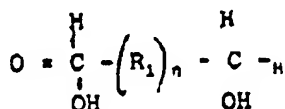
In the process according to the invention, a co-reacting agent IV may optionally be used. This may be, for example, an agent which promotes the solubility. As compounds IV, mention may be made, in particular, of the additives which are described in DE-A-3 107 852, DE-A-3 410 820, DE-A-3 609 802, EP-A-0 557 211 and WO 91/12214. Said literature references must be regarded as incorporated herein.

The co-reacting compound IV preferably contains an acid group and another functional group, such as an amino group. The compound IV is added in step a) of the process according to the invention if it renders the reaction mixture alkaline. This is the case, for example, if compound IV is present in the form of a water-soluble alkali-metal or alkaline-earth-metal salt of an aminosulphonic acid.

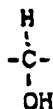
Co-reacting compound IV may also be added at the beginning of step b) if it reduces the pH. In this case, no salts, but free acids will be used.

At the end of step b) of the process according to the invention, co-reacting agent IV may also be added in order to increase the pH again.

The co-reacting agent IV is chosen, in particular, from the group comprising naphthalenesulphonic acid, mono- and dibenzoic acid, toluene-, xylene- and cumenesulphonic acids (including o-, p- and m-derivatives), fatty acid amineoxides, betaine, quaternary ammonium compounds, ether carboxylic acids, aminosulphonic acids, amino acids, aminocarboxylic acids, aminodicarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acid lactones, polyhydroxycarboxylic acid lactones, sulphamic acids, a boron-containing polyhydroxycarboxylic acid or a water-soluble alkali-metal salt or alkaline-earth-metal salt of such an acid which, as such, has the formula



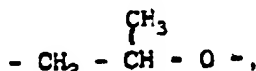
in which
R₁ is



and n = 3 - 8, preferably 4 - 6,
a compound having the general formula

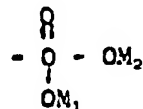


where Ar is an optionally substituted benzene radical or naphthalene radical, R₁ is an oxyethylene group, -CH₂CH₂O-, or an oxypropylene group,

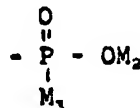


an oxyethylene chain or an oxypropylene chain containing not more than 15 oxyethylene groups or oxypropylene groups, or a combination of oxyethylene groups and oxypropylene groups in a chain, the sum of said groups being not more than 15; the mean value η for n is 1 - 15 and R₂ is hydrogen or a phosphonate group having the

formula



in which M₁ and M₂ are a hydrogen ion or alkali-metal ion, or in which R₂ is a group having the formula



in which M₂ has the abovementioned meaning and M₃ is -[R₁]_n-O Ar, R₁, n and Ar having the abovementioned meaning,

ketones, aliphatic and/or aromatic carboxamides such as formamide, acetamide, propionamide, butyramide, methacrylamide or benzamide, an acid containing at least one SH group or a salt of such an acid, for example a mercaptosulphonic acid or a mercaptocarboxylic acid.

The process according to the invention is preferably carried out in such a way that

a) in the first step, the following amounts of the other reagents are used per mol of the compound I:

2.8 - 6 mol of the aldehyde II,

0.8 - 2.5 mol of the sulphonating agent III, and

0 - 3 mol of the co-reacting agent IV;

b) and in the second step, 0.1 - 1 mol of the additional amount of the compound I and, optionally, 0 - 3 mol of the co-reacting agent IV are added, again based on 1 mol of the compound I.

In the novel process, an attempt will be made to bond, in the first phase of the preparation of the condensation product, a maximum amount of sulphonating agent III (sulphite) and aldehyde II (for example, formaldehyde) to 1 mol of compound I (for example, melamine). This reaction can be monitored by determining the free sulphonating agent, for example sulphite. The reaction is continued until the content of free sulphonating agent (sulphite) no longer decreases. The excess sulphonating agent (sulphite) is eliminated by adding an oxidizing agent, for example hydrogen peroxide. According to the invention, it is preferable that, in step b), additional compound I is added only after free sulphonating agent III can no longer be detected.

The process according to the invention can be carried out under various temperature and pH conditions. Preferable is an embodiment in which, in step a) an adjustment is made to a pH of 9 - 13 and a temperature of 65 - 100°C and condensation is carried out until sul-

phonating agent III is no longer reacted and, in step b) an adjustment is made to a pH in the range 3 - 9 and a temperature in the range 40 - 100°C. In the second phase, the condensation is continued until the product fulfils the requirements for a superplasticizing agent or, in other words, fulfils the definition of NEN 3532. After the desired viscosity has been reached, the condensation reaction is stopped by adding alkali. To guarantee a good stability during storage, the pH is adjusted to 7 - 11 depending on the concentration. At a lower concentration, the pH may be low.

A different polycondensation product will always be produced i.e. a product with a somewhat different chemical structure will always be produced, depending on the amount of compound I (for example, melamine and/or urea) to be added in the second step.

In relation to the present invention the following may also be noted with reference to the example in which, according to the invention, melamine and/or urea, sulphite and formaldehyde are used. An even distribution of sulphite and formaldehyde will be produced over the melamine molecule, which itself is again condensed further to form a polymer composed of sulphonated melamine units. If a portion of the melamine is replaced by urea during the sulphonating phase, in the process according to the invention, this will hydrolyse below a pH of 7.0 and lose almost half of its molar mass, with the result that a large portion of the economic advantage of the use of urea is lost. This hydrolysis will not take place if urea is incorporated during the second phase.

In the process according to the invention, a polymer is probably formed which has more than one sulphite group, joined to the nucleus by unsulphonated amine and/or urea molecules, on the outside of the molecule cluster.

The resins prepared by the process of the invention can be sulphonated and condensed at relatively high temperatures, for example at 95 - 110°C. As a result, the polycondensation can even take place at a pH above pH 7.0, with the result that appreciably lesser amounts of salts are produced after adjusting to a pH of 10.5 at the end of the preparation.

In addition to the technological advantages relating to the temperature sensitivity, the process according to the invention also has economic advantages because, in the process, high percentages of relatively cheap ingredients such as urea and sulphite can be used.

The invention also relates to products, optionally in dried form, which are obtainable or have been obtained by the process described above.

The invention also relates to the use of such products as additives or ingredients for hydraulically hardening systems, in particular concrete and anhydride. The products according to the invention can also be used in combination with, for example, lignin, naphthalenes, surfactants, accelerators and retarders or directly as auxiliary material.

The invention is explained in greater detail in the examples below.

Example 1

In the first phase, the ingredients are loaded into a standard reactor provided with stirrer, automatic pH control (by dispensing acid and alkali), heating system and cooling system in the following ratio: 1 mol of melamine, 7 mol of formaldehyde/1 mol of sulphite and water with a theoretical solids content of 75%.

The pH is automatically adjusted to 12.2 and heating is furthermore carried out to 103°C. After the free sulphite no longer decreases, the pH is again adjusted in the second phase to 7.3 and 15 mol% of melamine is added to the mixture and condensation is carried out until the product has a viscosity of approximately 100 cP.

Example 2

In the first phase, ingredients are added to the abovementioned reactor in a molar ratio which is currently standard for the manufacture of this type of products: melamine, formaldehyde, sulphite 1:3:1, with the exception that only 75% of the melamine is added.

Sufficient water is added for the theoretical solids content to be 38%. The mixture is heated to 75°C while stirring and the pH is adjusted to 10.5. After a decrease in the free sulphite can no longer be observed, the remainder of the melamine is added in the second phase, the mixture is cooled to 50°C and the pH is adjusted to 6 and condensation is carried out until the product has a viscosity of 90 cP.

Example 3

1 mol of melamine, 1 mol of sulphite and 3 mol of formaldehyde and an amount of water is added to a standard reactor so that a product having a solids content of 40% is produced and heating is carried out to 78°C. The pH is adjusted to 11 with NaOH. After free sulphite is no longer detected, the pH is adjusted to 5.5 and the temperature to 55°C. After the correct viscosity has been reached, the pH is again adjusted to between 10 and 11 and the mixture is cooled to 25°C.

Example 4

According to Example 3, in which the urea is added after no decrease in the amount of free sulphite is observed:

	melamine	urea	formaldehyde	sulphite
a.	0.9	0.1	2.9	1
b.	0.8	0.2	2.8	1
c.	0.7	0.3	2.7	1
d.	0.6	0.4	2.6	1

Claims

1. Process for preparing an aqueous solution of a polycondensate by

a) preparing, in a first step, an aqueous solution of a precondensate composed of: at least one compound I containing at least two amino groups, at least one aldehyde II, at least one sulphonating agent III and, optionally, one or more co-reacting agents IV;

b) converting, in a second step, the precondensate obtained in step a), optionally in the presence of one or more co-reacting agents IV into a polycondensate at a lower pH than in step a),

wherein, at the end of step a) any excess of unreacted compound III is reacted with an oxidizing agent and, in step b) an additional amount of the compound I is added to the precondensation product.

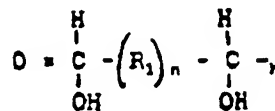
2. Process according to Claim 1, wherein compound I is chosen from the group comprising amino-s-triazines, melamine, urea, thiourea, guanidine, dicyanodiamines, aminocarboxylic acids, aminodicarboxylic acids, aminosulphonic acids and caprolactams.

3. A process according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein aldehyde II is chosen from the group comprising formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, butyraldehyde, furfuraldehyde and benzaldehyde.

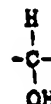
4. A process according to Claims 1 - 3, wherein the sulphonating agent III is chosen from the group comprising alkali-metal and alkaline-earth-metal sulphite and alkali-metal and alkaline-earth-metal sulphamate.

5. A process according to Claims 1 - 4 in which the co-reacting agent (IV) is chosen from the group comprising naphthalenesulphonic acid, mono- and dibenzoic acid, toluene-, xylene- and cumenesulphonic acids (including o-, p- and m- derivatives), fatty acid amine oxides, betaine, quaternary ammonium compounds, ether carboxylic acids, aminosulphonic acids, amino acids, aminocarboxylic acids, aminodicarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acid lactones, polyhydroxycarboxylic acid lactones, sulphamic acids, a boron-containing polyhydroxycarboxylic acid or a water-soluble alkali-metal salt or alkaline-earth-metal salt

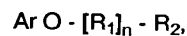
of such an acid which, as such, has the formula



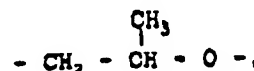
in which
R₁ is



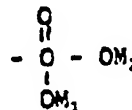
and n = 3 - 8, preferably 4 - 6,
a compound having the general formula



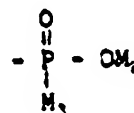
where Ar is an optionally substituted benzene radical or naphthalene radical, R₁ is an oxyethylene group, -CH₂CH₂O-, or an oxypropylene group,



an oxyethylene chain or an oxypropylene chain containing not more than 15 oxyethylene groups or oxypropylene groups, or a combination of oxyethylene groups and oxypropylene groups in a chain, the sum of said groups being not more than 15; the mean value η for n is 1 - 15 and R₂ is hydrogen or a phosphate group having the formula



in which M₁ and M₂ are a hydrogen ion or alkali-metal ion, or in which R₂ is a group having the formula



in which M₂ has the abovementioned meaning and

M₃ is $-(R_1)_n-O Ar$, R₁, n and Ar having the abovementioned meaning,

ketones, aliphatic and/or aromatic carboxamides such as formamide, acetamide, propionamide, butyramide, methacrylamide or benzamide, an acid 5
containing at least one SH group or a salt of such an acid, for example a mercaptosulphonic acid or a mercaptocarboxylic acid.

6. Process according to one or more of the preceding claims, wherein 10

a) in the first step, the following amounts of the other reagents are used per mol of the compound I: 15

2.8 - 6 mol of the aldehyde II,

0.8 - 2.5 mol of the sulphonating agent

III, and

0 - 3 mol of the co-reacting agent IV;

b) and in the second step, 0.1 - 1 mol of the additional amount of the compound I and, optionally, 20

0 - 3 mol of the co-reacting agent IV are added, again based on 1 mol of the compound I.

7. Process according to one or more of the preceding claims, wherein, in step b) additional compound I is added only after free sulphonating agent III can no longer be detected. 25

8. Process according to one or more of the preceding claims, wherein, in step a), an adjustment is made to a pH of 9 - 13 and a temperature of 65 - 100°C and condensation is carried out until sulphonating agent III is no longer reacted and, in step b) an adjustment is made to a pH in the range 3 - 9 and a temperature in the range 40 - 100°C. 30 35

9. Process according to one or more of the preceding claims, characterized in that a polycondensate is prepared which fulfils the definition of a plasticizing agent according to NEN 3532. 40

10. Products, optionally in dried form, obtainable according to the process of one or more of the preceding claims. 45

11. Use of a product according to Claim 10 as additive for hydraulically setting mortars. 50



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 20 1731

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	DE-A-32 24 107 (BASF) 20 January 1983 * page 3, line 1 - line 11; claims 1-3 * -----	1	C08G12/40 C04B24/22
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			C08G C04B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 28 July 1995	Examiner Stienon, P
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>..... & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 01.82 (P04.C01)

